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New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1888.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign .- In Parliament the debate on the Parnell Commission bill was continued; Mr. Parnell renewed his charges against Mr. Chamberlain, who, in turn, arose to a personal explanation; William V. Harcourt charged the Government with collusion with "The Times." Augustin Daly's company closed a successful season in London. ____ In the celebration of the agniversary of the birth of Ludwig I frightened

elephants injured twenty persons. ____ Justice Day has sought the advice of Lord Salisbury in reference to his connection with the Parnell Commission.

Senate: The resolution to appoint a committee to investigate the commercial relations between the United States and Canada was agreed to: an effort to attach the Direct Tax bill to the Sundry Civil bill failed == The House: The conference report on the Omaha Public Building bill was rejected, and the measure sent again to conference; most of the Senate amendments to the Army Appropriation bill were objected to; the Committee on Naval Affairs reported favorably

a bill to make a public park on Governor's Island. Appeals sustained the constitutionality of the High License County Option law. —— The President returned to Washington and had an interview with Chief Justice Fuller. - General Alger called upon General Harrison; the latter in a speech to a visiting delegation advocated subsidies for steamship lines to South America. Sitting Bull reached Standing Rock; the

The tennis tournament began at Newcastle, N. H. City and Suburban,-General James C. Duane. Francis M. Scott, John J. Tucker and ex-Assemblyman Walter Howe were appointed Aqueduct Commissioners by Mayor Hewitt; the first two are Democrats and the last two Republicans. Henry Villard discussed the recent suit brought gainst the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company. = Further plans for the Blaine reception: the movement spreading in all directions. Christopher Meyer and Donald Cameron died. = :: Thirty-five horses were burned at the Mutual Benefit Ice Company's stable. - Captain John Eriesson began his eighty-sixth year. Bartley Campbell's body taken to Pittsburg. Winners at Monmouth Park: Kaloolah, Cyclone colt, Defaulter, Firenzi, Chamois filly, McLaughlin, and Westmoreland. - Washington beaten at baseball by New-York; the local nine in the lead for the pennant: Brooklyn whitewashed by Cincinnati. - Stocks more active with steady appreciations and closing strong.

The Weather.-Indications for to-day: Rain, followed by fair weather; slightly cooler. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 87 degrees; lowest, 71 : average, 78.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for 90 cents per month, the address being changed as often as desired. THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address in Europe at \$1 50 per month, which includes the ocean postage.

The proposition to convert Governor's Island into a park for the benefit of the people of New-York has much to commend it in the abstract, but all the questions involved are not yet in a stage to permit extended discussion. This much is certain, however: as a means of public defence the island has only a curious interest. It is a museum of relics of olden-time warfare. No science has made such gigantic strides during the last generation as that of warfare, and in its march Governor's Island and all that it stands for have been left

miles behind. The New-Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals vesterday handed down a decision which, we think, will tend to stop the foolish and mendacious "Free Whiskey" cry of the Democrats in that State. The High-License and County-Option law enacted by Republicans, and assailed by the united liquor interests of New-Jersey, has been upheld by the court of last resort. Now let New-Jersey be true to her legal traditions, and not only will the liquor-shops be closed hereafter on Sundays, but those who keep them will be compelled to bear something nearer their just share of the expense which they entail upon the community.

There is an old maxim in law to the effect that it is vain to prove that which if proved would not aid the matter at issue. In view of before the extraordinary tribunal proposed to be created by the Parnell Commission bill, it is not easy to see any fairness in the action of amendments offered by the Parnellites in the House of Commons. An ordinary legal tri-bunal would limit the inquiry strictly and prevent the Tories and their organ from going on a fishing excursion for political purposes. A limitation of the inquiry to the real matter in question, the alleged connection of Mr. Parnellism and Crime" series appeared. It may The beauties of nature, regarded from the point

tional League, would seem to be a fair demand. The phase which the debate on the bill has reached points plainly to the utter hopelessness of a satisfactory submission of the question in the manner proposed by the Government.

It is a pleasure to be able to speak approvingly of Mayor Hewitt's choice of men for the new Aqueduct Commission. Sound judgment and devotion to the best interests of the municipality are shown in the appointments which he has made. Messrs. Tucker, Howe, Duane and Scott are men of fine character and decided ability; from them an intelligent and honest administration of the great trust now placed in their hands can confidently be expected. They are experienced in their callings, too, and combined have a practical knowledge of all the elements that are likely to enter into their new duties.

WAGES AND THE TARIFF.

Certain papers think they are arguing on the tariff question when they repeat that no one can prove that protection increases wages. Then they observe, with all the solemnity of an owl, that wages are always higher in new countries than in old, that they are higher in England now than in Germany or France, and that it is a fraudulent device of Protectionists to attribute the admitted rise in wages in 1860 to the protective tariff. The only confusion of mind about this matter is with those who know least about work or wages. Workingmen and employers both know that the policy which encourages an increase in the number of establishments, and consequently in the demand for labor, necessarily helps to advance wages. But it is worth while to notice some of the current fallacies.

Wages were higher in Great Britain, before that country ceased to protect its industries, than in Germany or France, before those countries began to protect. For forty years Great Britain has been trying free trade, and for a few years Germany and France have been trying protection. The consequence is that in Germany and France wages are now rising, while in Great Britain a serious decline has been prevented only by the power of trade associations, which do nevertheless cut down actual though not nominal wages, when they compel many establishments and thousands of men to be idle in order that the rest may get some work at the old rates.

This country is comparatively new, true. It was newer in 1860, when Democratic free trade had its latest test. As a country gets old, according to free-trade theories, wages fall. As this country gets old the fact is that wages rise; they are 38 per cent higher, to say the least, than they were when the Democratic policy ceased to govern. The advance here has been in spite of the most marvellous migration of labor ever known in human histery. Over 8,000,000 workers have come to this country and yet wages have risen; some-Congress.-Both branches in session. === The thing like half of them have come from Great Britain, and yet wages there have risen comparatively not at all.

The man who cannot understand facts such as these may at least be capable of comprehending that the closing of one mill out of three in any town will tend to put down wages there. The men thrown out of work will seek it at the other mills, and if not in that town then elsewhere. So the stoppage of thousands of mills, in consequence of the passage of a Domestic .- The New-Jersey Court of Errors and Democratic Tariff bill, would throw out of work a great army of workingmen. These would seek work in other places, driving down wages there, for dire necessity would compel them to underbid somebody else or to starve.

But where else, in what other occupation, are these men to find work? Not in farming, for thousands of farm workers are to be thrown Indians refused to sign the treaty. ____ The out of work; they are now required to take opening races of the Grand Trotting Circuit care of sheep, and wool-growing will be made were held in Cleveland. = Coal miners in Penn- unprofitable by the same bill. Thousands which, it would be unprofitable to raise after the Mills bill had passed. New land, and more wheat-growing? Does not everybody know that the wheat market is so supplied already that prices run close to the cost of raising and transporting? What else are these men to do? Until the free-trade theorists answer, they have no business to reiterate the impudent pretence that the tariff has nothing to do with wages.

THE PARNELL LIBELS.

The Parnell Commission is already discredited by the Home Rulers as a partisan court. Two of the three judges who will conduct the investigation are described by the Irish members as Conservatives and the third as a Unionist. Justice Day, moreover, has been characterized by Mr. Labouchere and Mr. Morley as a man strongly prejudiced against the Irish. The retention of Justice Day has been secured by majorities of 89 and 43 in two divisions in which party lines have been sharply drawn. The investigation, if it be finally sanctioned by Parliament, will be a Conservative project supported by the Unionist majority. Mr. Parnell denounces it in advance as an unjust scheme, since under it the members of his party are to be tried by a jury of three political opponents, one of whom is predisposed to convict an Irishman of any charge that may be made against him. The verdict of such a jury is not likely to be accepted as one that will be free from partisan bias. Indeed, it hardly seems possible that the judges themselves will consent to serve on the commission when the impartiality of the tribunal is questioned by the Opposition.

An investigation of charges against the character of legislators is invariably regarded as a question of personal privilege. The ordinary usage involves the appointment of a legislative committee, armed with power to examine witnesses and to secure documentary evidence. The majority of this committee may be political opponents of the accused, but there is a minority fully capable of protecting the rights of those whose conduct is to be reviewed There is no precedent either in the English archives of constitutional government or in the legislative records of other countries for the substitution of three judges for a committee in a case of this kind. For this reason there will probably be little regret in any quarter if the expedient be eventually discarded. Certainly the Unionists will derive no permanent advantage from an investigation conducted by judges who have been named by themselves and are believed by the Irish members to be deeply prejudiced against them. The verdict of such a commission will not promote the ends

of impartial justice. If the commission be abandoned there will be loud outcries in England for a libel suit against "The London Times." Mr. Parnell this sound principle, to say nothing of the may consider it expedient to accede to the question of justice to the men who are to go Unionist clamors and to have recourse to the courts in preference to accepting the judicial tribunal proposed by the Government. If he have irrefutable evidence that his accusers the Tories in systematically voting down the have been trafficking in forgeries he may choose the regular legal tribunals, since there by his own pleadings he can limit the scope of the inquiry to the letters, whereas the Government tribunal will be a roving commission unrestricted in its scope. His enemies have been challenging him to do this ever since the "Par-

nell with the crimes charged against the Na- be the wisest course for him in the end, especially if he be convinced that he cannot look for impartial justice from the commission.

REASONABLE REGULATIONS.

The issue between the public and the socalled bobtail cars cannot be settled by the decision of a lower court that the corporations have a right to adopt reasonable regulations. In this case a passenger having refused to put his fare in the box was arrested and fined by a Police Justice on the ground of a General Sessions ruling to the above effect. Of course this leaves open the central question, which is, what constitutes reasonable regulations? The public hold that it is not reasonable to make regulations which compel them to do the work of corporations for no other purpose than to increase the profits of the latter. The service rendered is bad enough without this wholly unnecessary imposition. No corporation can have the right to create rules which involve annoyance and discomfort to the public. The rule that the passenger must put his fare in the box has this effect. The annoyance it causes is moreover aggravated by the lawless practice of crowding the cars without the least regard to their proper holding capacity. This crowding besides often makes it impossible must then ask some other passenger to pass up his fare and put it in the box, and so when a car is full half a dozen or more passengers may be called upon to pass fares from one to another, thus doing the work of a conductor without pay.

Nothing more strikingly illustrates the audacity of transportation agents and the longsuffering meekness of the public than the fact erated so long. We do not believe there can be a doubt as to the reversal of the preposterous decision relied on by Justice Ford in the Downs case, if it is appealed and properly represented. For the unreasonableness of the regulation in question is so apparent as scarcely to justify argument. It is a regulation which may at any time, and very often does, compel the passenger to lose his seat, for he has to leave it in order to go to the box, and the mo-It is as unreasonable a regulation as would be passenger must hunt up the conductor and businesslike and unpractical, and there is no cratic Congressmen. possible reason for it but the one which proves its illegality, namely, the greed of the corporations, who save themselves the expense of conductors by forcing the public to do their work gratuitously. It is to be hoped that the Downs case will be promptly appealed. The jury painful squeal. Ask Mayor Hewitt. people cannot afford to sit down quietly under the bobtail car system. It has been proved dangerous to life, and it is netoriously prolific of inconvenience and discomforts to its patrons. If these cars cannot be run at a profit under proper methods there is no justification for running them at all; but nobody doubts that they are paying concerns, or that the only question is as to the rapacity of those who own them.

A PRESIDENTIAL CHUM. President Cleveland has been chumming for

bluefish off Fire Island; and one of his chums on this excursion was Smith M. Weed. A professional reformer who is set up by the Mugwumps as a model for thirty-eight States, eight Territories, the District of Columbia and 58,000,000 people is known, like the rest of mankind, "by the company he keeps." And is not Smith M. Weed the sort of chum that a reformer would naturally take to as to a twin soul? Why, yes, of course; most certainly. Last week THE TRIBUNE was at pains to show just what kind of a reformer Mr. Cleveland has been since he entered the White House. With signal propriety that kind of a reformer could go chumming with the individual who Carolina was as clear as his title to the vote for Mr. Tilden by bribing the Returning Board.

That is the sort of a practical reformer Mr. Weed is; and Reformer Cleveland chose him for a chum when he went chumming for blue fishes! Of course they had a capital time independent of the fishing. The fellowship of kindred reformers is always an exquisite pleas-

THE WAY TO KEST.

Hamerton urges his readers to let their lives he like the summer wind, which has times of noble energy and times of perfect peace. There is a suggestion here for the tens of thousands to whom the month of August brings a brief respite from the turmoil of the city. The rest of the year witnesses their more or less noble energy, and the midsummer holidays ought to be, to a great majority of them, a time of perfect peace. Men who have the lefsure and the inclination to keep themselves in some sort of training all the time may find their greatest pleasure and benefit in the hard labor of long walks and bicycle trips, in persistent tennis, or amid the exactions and exposures of camp-life. But the clerk and the professional man who depart for rural scenes with soft muscles and short breath ought to remember that they will find it very easy to exhaust their feeble powers and come back the worse for their outing. He is wise who has ascertained what sort and degree of rest his system stands in need of, and doesn't waste a day of his vacation in beginning to supply it. The man who lies on the sand and listens to the breakers is often a better rester than the man who has a tussle with the surf. One of the men whose capacity for work is not more extraordinary than the case and gayety and vital force with which they seize their daily tasks from youth to old age accounted for his powers by saying that he was "a magnificent loafer." He knew the recuperative value of perfect peace. The man who is recognized as a magnificent worker in town can well afford to be a magnificent loafer

in the country. A not less essential and perhaps an even more apparent requisite for the holiday-maker is good food and plenty of it. Too many persons are victims of the delusion that if the air is pure and exhibarating it doesn't make much difference what they cat. If they were to ask a competent physician, he would tell them that thousands of citizens of New-York come back from their summer wanderings distinctly deteriorated in body solely on account of the unwholesome food which good appetites have enabled them to dispose of. Rich food they did not want, but of healthful food they stood in absolute need, and they didn't get it. A blushing sunset, a cloud-capped mountain, a storm-tossed sea and a dimpled lake are delightful adjuncts, but they are less important to weary men and women who hope to replenish their stock of vital energy than a good dinner. They might possibly have made Dr. Johnson's ill-fed, ill-killed, ill-dressed and illcooked leg of mutton more palatable, but they couldn't have made it more digestible. The rapturous but untutored maiden who exclaimed: "Oh, I just adore scenery; it adds so !" stated a great truth without meaning to.

of view which we occupy for the moment, add immensely, but they can't supplant. Fortunately, there is not the least necessity for getting along without them. They are to be found on every hand in close proximity to tables abundantly supplied (not "greaning"-Heaven forbid that a table should ever groan) with good food skilfully prepared to tempt and satisfy the inner man.

We beg to offer the assurances of our most distinguished consideration to the Misses Reeves, of West Virginia, who awoke on Monday night find a pair of burglars in their bedroom, shot one dead where he stood and winged the other as he was jumping through the window, so that he fell to the ground mortally wounded. That was a good night's work, and it seems to be entirely unnecessary to wish more power to the It is understood that they are in the habit of keeping a large sum of money in their house. There could scarcely be a better place to keep it, we should say. The Western travellers who are in the habit of holding up their hands whenever a road agent puts his head into crowded coach, would do well hereafter before leaving home to send their valuables to the Misses Reeves, of West Virginia, for safekeeping.

"How to Lose Flesh" is the title of a philanthrepic article which "The Detroit Free Press" for the passenger to approach the box. He prints. If the person who yearns to lose flesh is a Democrat and takes an interest in politics, let him contemplate the revolt which is now in progress in his party. If that exercise doesn't reduce him to a mere "shadder" then set him down as deficient in realizing sense.

That agile and accomplished lawgiver and diplomat, the Hon. S. S. Cox, is reported to be in grave doubt whether to run for the next Congress from the VIIIth or the IXth District, with some that this impudent imposition has been tol- slight admixture of apprehension lest he may not find it convenient to run from either. This is a pretty state of things to confront a statesman who has enlarged his mind by foreign travel and by official residence in an effete monarchy, who has clucidated some of the profoundest mysteries of the art of cachinnation, and who, moreover, as all the world knows, is The Tribune's perennial candidate for Speaker. When it appears that a Republican majority has been elected to the next House, we may feel compelled to withdraw Mr. Cox, but in the meantime he knows where to turn for symment it is vacant somebody is sure to take it. pathy and guidance. If he can't make up his mind which district needs him most he might take both one on railroad trains to the effect that every nominations, and hold himself open for further engagements. It doesn't take all the material in show or give up his ticket. It is utterly un- the universe to make a couple of average Demo-

> "The chances are," remarks "The St. Louis Globe-Democrat," "that Governor Hill will be heard from for some time in New-York polities." Well, they do say that when Hill was last " heard from" in New-York politics he emitted a pecul-

> It is understood that one William Stewart, of London, while not wanting the earth, has set his affections upon the public parks of Easton, Penn. William sets up that as an heir of the lamented William Penn, he owns those parks, and he respectfully but firmly requests Easton give him his own. Easton may naturally be reluctant to hurt the feelings of an individual with Penn blood in his veins, but at last accounts she was holding on to her parks and showing a disposition to fight William's claims. It is not so many years ago that a man arrived at St. Louis by the morning train, filed an affidavit with the Mayor that he owned about an acre of the heart of the city, and requested that the work of transferring the title deeds might be expedited so that he could get away on the evening train. He got away on that train, but the deeds-well, he and William Stewart will probably be accommodated about the same time. As has been before remarked -the expression is understood to have originated with an heir of Anneke Jans-it is a cold world.

Unhappy General Boulanger! Only yesterday he was a hero and a statesman, with all Paris at his heels, and to-day he can only gather about him a troop of gamins in the boulevards. Duelling in France scems to be fatal to the military reputation of political adventurers.

in 1876 engineered the infamous conspiracy A Washington dispatch to "The New-York Post" against the South Carolina ballot-box. The in relation to the President's letter of reacceptmajority of the electors of that State voted ance contains this remark: "It has not been the for Mr. Hayes. His title to the vote of South | general custom to withhold a letter so long after the convention as President Cleveland has done in of Maine. Yet in the face of that fact Smith this instance." True. But let's all take a leni-M. Weed put up a job to bag South Carolina ent view of the prograstination. There isn't a single thing in the cyclopoedia, either under the head of Letter or of A-cceptance that is calculated to help a " parochial" statesman perform the duty in question. Besides, consider how awfully difficult it must be for a man to explain how it happens that he is running a second time after publiely expressing the conviction that the eligibility of the President for re-election was " a most serious danger' to the country. Give Cleveland time, and plenty of paper and a pen warranted not to sputter and let Lament see that he is not dis-

President Cleveland seems after all opposed to

a second term-for Governor Hill. There is great satisfaction in hearing that one of the "pullers-in" who are employed by unscrupulous Baxter-st. clothiers to snatch passersby, drag them up to the counters and force them into making purchases, has himself fallen into the clutches of the law and will have to stand trial. This method of getting custom began mercly as an extreme form of moral suasion, but of late years it has grown into the likeness of highway robbery, besides being an intolerable nuisance to those whose appearance or demeanor enables them to escape personal importunity or

violence. And still Larry Godkin, of " The Evening Post " Dem.) and the Second Ward, is unable to think of anything to say in answer to the terrible indictment of Mr. Cleveland's reform record which appeared in THE TRIBUNE a week ago Monday. The condition of the poor man down at Washington is indeed pitiful. Cannot some Democrat be hunted up who will at least go through the form of endeavoring to break the force of the indict-

Dr. Morell Mackenzie says that _er the operation of tracheotomy was performed upon " Unser Fritz " he was set aside for upwards of a month. "I could only see the Crown Prince's larynx twice a day, and I was not allowed to treat him. All I could do was to say to the patient, 'Your Royal Highness, how are you?' He used to reply in a voice which was getting feebler and feebler, 'Fairly well, doctor; thank you.' The Princess displayed throughout superhuman courage. She knew her husband was doomed. She saw in every newspaper that he was going to die. Always calm and self-composed in his presence, she used to smile to him, and then rush into her room and burst into The Emperor, in his dying moments, showed admirable courage and resignation." "Was he aware of the seriousness of his condition?" "I do not know. At any rate, he did not believe that he had caneer. Whilst he was suffocating he remained caim and still, without a tear, and without a pang. With a smile on his pailled lips, he expired with the resignation of a martyr, in the arms of the Empress."

Mrs. and Miss Evarts will remain at Washington until the Senator is released from his public duties. They will then all go to Windsor, Vt.

Mr. Gerhardt's statue of General George K. Warren

will be unveiled at Gettysburg on Wednesday next. Various rumors have been current of impending changes in the editorship of that best exponent of English Conservatism, "The St. James's Gazette." These are set at rest by the announcement in that journal that "'The St. James's Gazette' remains-and, as long as he has anything to do with it at all, will remain—
in the sole and unhampered control of its founder and
present editor, Mr. Frederick Greenwood. If at any
future time a change should be made in the editorial
direction of 'The St. James's Gazette,' the fact will be
announced either by Mr. Greenwood himself or by the
obituary column of 'The Times.'

At eighty years old Cardinal Manning looks ar feels as strong as he did ten years ago.

Prince Albert Victor of Wales has contracted

statesmen are afficted. He will open the Yorkshire Agricultural Fair at Huddersfield on Tuesday next. Ottawa, Ont., July 31 .- John Haggert has been appointed Postmaster General of Canada and the Hon. Edgar Dewdney Minister of the Interior and Superin-tendent-General of Indiau Affairs.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

On a summer hotel plazza.—Eminent political economist—Yes, my dear madam, I think ladies should understand these great economic questions; and if you will permit me, I will give you a short and easy

definition of import duties.

Fashionable lady—Excuse me, Professor, but I know all about those duties. I evade them every time I come back from Europe, you know. But what I really would like you to explain is this tariff that there is so much talk about. I haven't the faintest idea what tariff is. Do, please, enlighten me.

"Ah, how d'ye do, Charley?"

"I'm not feeling well at all. The fact is, I haven't slept well lately, and toen I've been eating too much hot bread and fried steak and willed vegetables."

"Oh, I see! you've been on your vacation. Well, cheer up, old man! you've got nearly a year ahead of you to recuperate."—(Boston Transcript.

"The Inland Architect," of Chicago, publishes the plan of a twenty-eight-story building which will be 350 feet in height, and will occupy a plot of ground eighty feet square. It will contain 728 rooms fitted for office purposes, and will have twelve elevators. Thus Chicago again comes to the front as a city of audacious surprises.

WHEN BLAINE GITS BACK. The Dimmycrats are frightened, they're surely on the They've made the biggest blunder since the days of '61.

They'thought they had a cock-sure thing with Cleveland on the track,
But they'll wish that they could hide themselves

When Blaine

gits

back.

They've tuck to gittin' Englishmen to beat the free They've tuck to gittin' Englishmen to bear the trade gong.
They've trotted out old Thurman fur to help the thing along:
They've helped the Southern brigadiers our industries attack.
But they'il squirm like Georgia rattlesnakes
When Blaine

They'd make our workingmen compete with English factory slaves,

They'd cut our Nurthern wages to the price that Europe pays;

They'd keep the devil, Poverty, on every poor man's track. track.

But we'll smite the rascals, hip an' thigh,

When

Blaine

gits

He'll show 'em how their free trade works in Eng-land's crowded nills; He'll tell 'em of the pauper graves that free-trade He'll tell workmen fills,
He'll show what awful wreten
laws contrac',
He'll give 'em facts an' figgers, too,
When
Blaine
gits
back. workmen fills; He'll show what awful wretchedness their free-trade

Protection for Americans, native or foreign born. In workshop, mill or cotton field, or field of waving corn.
Let every vote be counted, no matter, white or black.
An' we're bound to have it, soon or late.
When Blaine gits back.

We're bound to nave our public schools, our homes an factories, too;
We'll honor every soldier brave who served his
country true.
We've pledged ourselves to principles we never will

retract,
An' wo're bound to win with Harrison
When Blaine
gits

→(C. C. McBride in Elizabeth (N. J.) Journal.

It is the opinion of an Englishman who has recently visited this country that all Americans are discontented. "The poor," he says, "are discontented because they cannot enjoy the good things which wealth alone can buy; the wealthy are disntented because they have enjoyed all these good things and find them flat, stale and unprofitable while the moderately well-to-do are discontented because they have neither the social freedom enjoyed by the poor nor the social consideration paid to the

on the Caledonian Ratiway, of Scotland, the yardmen use a shepherd's crook in switching cars for lifting the chain coupling, a contrivance not known in
this country, we believe. It is declared on good
authority, since this method of coupling freight cars
has been adopted on the Caledonian, not a single man
has been injured in coupling cars. This can be readily
understood, as the shepherd's crook obviates the necessity of going between the cars. Is there not a hint
here that our railway managers might follow i—(Boston
Transcript.

Some one is always wanting special legislation. Here comes a Connecticut man advocating the passage of a law compelling railway restaurant keepers to date their apple ples

Johnnie was going through the market with his mother, and they came across some very large goose-"What's them, mamma?" he asked, curious, to the

destruction of his syntax.

"Gooseberries, Johnnie," said the mother, and passed on to a basket filled with very small ones.

"Say, mother," he inquired, "those is goslingherries, ain't they !"—(Washington Critic. SERENADING JOHN ERICSSON.

AN OLD ENGINEER'S BIRTHDAY REMEMBERED-HOW HE RECEIVED VISITORS. John Ericsson's birthday was well remembered

yesterday. The Swedish Consul, Christian Bors, called early yesterday, by command of the King of Sweden, to offer His Majosty's congratulations and best wishes. But he was the only visitor received by Captain Ericsson. Others called, but were entertained by S. W. Taylor, the Captain's private secretary, who informed them of the great inventor's welfare. Tribune reporter, however, saw Captain Ericsson for few moments. No one would take him for a man entered on his eighty-sixth year. His step is firm, his movements are active, his eyes are keen, his voice is strong and resonant, and his bushy hair, falling to each side of his head in masses, is not yet grey; while his whiskers, which he wears under his chin and on his cheeks, exactly as he did twenty years ago, are almost s black as they were then. Congratulatory telegrams kept arriving all day. In

New-York turned out to do honor to the great Scandinavian. Five-hundred men marched in procession. Many of them carried torches and the Stars and Stripes. the National flags of Sweden and Norway and the Scandinavian Union Jack waved above them. were led by a chorus of the United Singers' Society and a brass band. They found the house No. 36 Beacha brass band. They found the house No. 36 Beachst. Ilt up by the Captain's orders. He loves music,
especially the music of his native country, and he expressed himself to Mr. Taylor as highly gratified to
hear the old songs again. He sat by the window of
his workshop on the second floor and listened intently
while the serenaders played and sang "Hor as Svea"
(the swedish National hymn), "Broderfarder" (a
bridal march, "Hail Columbia," and other places, finishing with "Yankee Doodle," to the strains of which
they marched away, after giving three hearty cheers
for Captain Ericsson. Professor John Heiligen tonducted the hand and K. A. Osterholm led the singing.
Captain Ericsson's face beamed with pleasure, and he
sat by the open window until the receding strains of
the music was lost in the din of the street.

THE SUGAR TRUST MAY BE CHOSEN FIRST. GENERAL PRYOR WILL NOT SAY POSITIVELY

WHICH ONE WILL BE THE TEST CASE General Roger A. Pryor, who has been appointed by Governor Hill and the Attorney-General of the State special counsel to prosecute the trust corpora tions, has not yet received the papers which are to be served on the trust that will be taken first before the Supreme Court to furnish a test case. papers are awaiting the signature of the Atterney-General, who is enjoying a vacation. It is generally understood that the sugar trust will have to sustain the first attack, because the arguments beard by the Attorney-General before deciding that there was sufficient ground for civil proceedings mainly con-

cerned that concern.

John E. Parsons, the chief legal bulwark of that particular trust, is at Lenox. John E. Searles, the treasurer of the Havemeyer Company, and who generally does the talking for the Sugar Trust outside the courts, said yesterday that he badn't time to talk about the matter nor did he know of anybody why would like to avail himself of the opportunity who would like to avail minister of the opportunity to express the righteous indignation which the Sugar Trust felt at the prospect of having to defend a civil suit. S. C. T. Doed, the attorney of the Standard Oil Trust, who is both portly and genial, as a man in such a good position ought to be, said that he didn't think that the standard Oil Trust would have the standard Oil Trust would be seen to be suit to be said that the didn't think that the standard Oil Trust would be seen to be such as the standard oil Trust would be such as the such as the standard oil trust would be such as the such as th that he didn't think that the Standard Oil Trust would be called on to take part in any legal warfare.

General Pryor will have associated with him T. C. T. Crain and Roger A. Pryor, jr., and the Attorney-General will himself exercise general supervision over the conduct of the case.

GENERAL HARRISON'S BIOGRAPHY COMPLETED. Indianapolis, July 31 (Special).-General Lew Wallace completed his biography of General Harrison and forwarded to the publishers the last package of manu-script this morning. The book will be ready for the Prince Albert Victor of Wales has contracted the public about August 14. Already several thousand county fair habit, with which so many American copies of it have been sold in indianapolis.

MR. DALT'S FAREWELL TO LONDON CLOSE OF A BRILLIANT SEASON AT THE GAIETY THEATRE

MISS ADA REHAN'S SIGNAL SUCCESS-THE EN TIRE COMPANY RECEIVED WITH GREAT FAVOR-MR. DALY'S SHAKESPEAREAN REVIVAL THE CHIEF THEATRL CAL SENSATION OF LONDON.

(BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE! Copyright ; 1888 : By the New York Tribune.

London, July 31.-Mr. Augustin Daly's Comede Company closed its season here to-night. The Galety Theatre was crowded. Many persons notable in literature, art and society were present, and the brilliant audience manifested its pleasure and good-will with frequent and enthusiastic applause. Miss Ada Rehan and Mr. John Drew were recalled many times, and Mrs. Gilbert and Mr. Lewis had an enthuslastic greeting, and a cordial farewell greeting was given to Mr. Daly, who briefly and gracefully addressed the house at the close of the play. It has been a bright and prosperous season, and Miss Ada Rehan, in particular, has thoroughly confirmed self in the admiration of the most judicious class of playgoers in London. The season began May 3 with "The Railroad of

Love." Miss Ada Rehan, who threw into her per-formance of Valentine Osprey fully as much passion as would be required in the best scenes of Julia in "The Hunchback," was greeted with exceptional warmth of public favor, and Mr. Daly's entire company had a sincerely kind welcome. The piece was thought to place strenuous emphasis upon a slight misunderstanding, and to be rather fragile, but everybody felt the intense earnestness with which it was acted. It gave place on May 29 to "The Taming of the Shrew," and this has been acted ever since, and has been the chief theatrical sensation of the London social season. The beauty of the scenery, the richness and harmony of the dresses, and the scholar-like, tasteful fidelity to detail that are prominent and delightful attributes in this Shakespearean production, were at once recognized. For an American manager to come into London and accomplish a Shakespearean revival as sound, right and brilliant as any that has been effected here, was to win a signal victory, and this victory has certainly been gained by Mr. Augustin Daly.

The performance to-night had all the zeal, vigor and bloom of a first endeavor, combined with the assured precision and ease that come of an ample experience. The gorgeous banquet scepe at the end had to be shown repeatedly in response to the public demand, and the sweetly melodious and passionate singing by Miss Lizzie St. Quentin and the boy chorus of Bishop's song, "Should He Upbraid?" long resounded through the house. The audience stood and waved its farewell to the American comedians amid spirited cheer-

Mr. Daly and his company go to Stratford on Thursday and will there give a performance of " The Taming of the Shrew" on Friday for the benefit of the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre. On August 6 they act in Glasgow, on September 2 in Paris, and they sail for home on September 23 aboard the Servia.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE TROUBLE.

MR, VERNAM MAKES OBJECTIONS NOW, 1 THE PROPRIETOR OF THE MORTON HOUSE ASKS

FOR AN INJUNCTION AGAINST MR. PALMER AND MR. HILL.

The difficulties connected with the rebuilding of the Union Square Theatre do not seem to have been even now entirely overcome, although the work is being hurried forward as rapidly as possible. Charles E. Vernam, the lessee of the Morton House, is the latest opponent, and the attitude which he has as sumed is the more remarkable as his friendship with Charles P. Palmer, one of the heirs of the Courtlands Palmer estate to which both the Morton House and the Union Square Theatre belong, and with Manager J. M. Hill was understood to be close.

Mr. Vernam, through his attorney, ex-Judge Ditten-hoefer, has served Charles P. Palmer and his sister,

Mary A. Draper, the surviving children of Courtlands Palmer, sr., to appear in Supreme Court, Chambers, to-morrow and show cause why an injunction should to-morrow and show case with an analysis of the work on the lines now planned. Mr. Vernam's complaint which is duly sworn to, sets forth that he leased the Morton House at a rental of \$50,500 a year which was guaranteed by White, Hentz & Co. The lease will not expire till May, 1801. In May last, when it was ascertained what the requirements of the Buildings Bureau would be in the reconstruction of the burned theatre, Mr. Vernam obtained a reduction of \$4,500 in the annual rental in consideration of the fact that seventeen rooms, chiefly used as servants' bedrooms, over the gallery of the old theatre would not be allowed to be rebuilt; also that he should give up the old Morton House office to be thrown into the lobby of the theatre, and four rooms on the first and second floors which would be required to afford space for additional exits from the theatre. it is claimed, were the alterations agreed to, but Mr. Vernam complains that two large brick piers have been erected in his kitchen, that a wall has been built through his bakery and a part of the servants bedrooms, and that the engineer's room, containing the furnace and boilers for heating the hotel, has been cut off and the contents made useless. Besides these damages in the basement it will be necessary to alter a passageway in the Morton House on the Fourteenthst. front, and to make an additional exit through his present office in Fourteenth-st. Most serious of all is his statement that one side wall of the theatre has been built out so as to leave only a passageway of four feet between it and the wall of the hotel, and that as the Buildings Bureau require five feet it is intended to set back the hotel wall for the necessary distance. Damages amounting to \$25,000 are alleged to have been already sustained, and it is set forth that if the present plans are persevered in the damage will be so entire and irreparable as to be incalculable, and

that, therefore, an injunction is asked.

Mr. Palmer said yesterday that he would be preared to make a statement after he had consulted his pared to make a statement after he had consulted his lawyer, George H. Forster, president of the Board of Aldermen. Mr. Hill said that he had seen an agreement between Mr. Vernam and the heirs of the Courtlandt Palmer estate in which the former agreed to give every facility for such alterations as might be needed to conform with the requirements of the Buildings Bureau. Mr. Vernam had been called away by the illness of his mother, and was not at the Morton House.

MR. VILLARD PICKS UP BROKEN THREADS. SURPRISED AT THE SUIT AGAINST THE OREGON

COMPANY-TO FACE THE SITUATION. Henry Villard was at his office in the Mills Building esterday for the first time since his return from Europe on Saturday. He said to a Tribune reporter who called on him:

"I really have had no time since my return to pick up the broken threads of business. I came to my effice at 10 o clock this morning, and the few hours have not enabled me to be a judge of news. I have not had time to look over this complaint, lying on my desk, in the suit brought against the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company. I have not seen any one of the principal parties in interest, neither Mr. Ives not President Harris, of the Northern Pacific, or President Adams of the Union Pacific. I was surprised to learn that such a suit had been begun, for I had heard nothing about it before I sailed from Europe. For ten months before I went abroad I worked steadily to bring about the joint lease, and it is not surprising that I should be disappointed on my return to find my work undone. I must face the situation, but until I have heard both sides I cannot express an opinion about the merits of the Ives suit."

"I do not yet understand," Mr. Villard continued the necessity of the Union Pacific's withdrawal. I did not hear of it until three weeks after notice had been given, although there was every reason why should have been informed at once. I do not know that there had been any violation of the agreement about division of territory, and, in fact, I am entirely in the dark on the subject. Mr. Adams, of the Union Pacific, whom I expect to see in a few days, may be able to explain the position. I shall listen to both sides and then make my decision, for I must join ene side or the other. In the first place I shall try to read the papers in the case. I have not had time even to qualify as president of the Oregon and Transcontinental Company, which is actually the plaintiff in the action."

The surprise expressed by Mr. Villard is shared by The surprise expressed by Mr. Villard is shared by many persons familiar with the circumstance. A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Oregon and Transcontinental Company was held on Thursday and of the six members present four voted in faver of bringing the suit, and the papers which had been prepared where presented in a State court on the following day. It is reported in Wall Street that the motion was made by Colgate Hoyl, who had previously resigned his position in the Union Facrice Board, it was known, of course, that Mr. Villard was due in New York in a few days, and it is now plain that he had not you have the consulted about the contemplated action. These are rumors of other acts by the committee which would are rumors of other acts by the committee which would said, however, that the injunction has been imposed to delay the construction of the branch lines at the Oregon Ballway, and Navigation Company.